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EUNDAY, JULY 22, 1900.

SOME MEMORIES.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the arst battle of Manassas, which instituted the greatest contest of arms that the world has ever known. Indeed, all other wars dwarf into petty bar-room brawls compared with it. Not that there was not sufficient blood letting in other wars, but this is the first and only war, fought as It was upon the Southern side by a popula tion ready and willing to bare its breasts to any peril for the maintenance of an idea and a principle, and marching up to its duty in maintaining that idea as no soldier ever stood in line of bility and the large-hearted spirit of our battle, and that accepted death with the heroism and the cheerful surrender to it that the Confederate soldiers did. The poetry of the struggle is coming more and more that view every day, and when one of these days a Macaulay shall write the story of the sacrifices and heroism of the enen, women and children of the Confederacy, it will take its place among the epics of the world

Fortunately the material for this story has been fully and carefully preserved. The United States Government has published all of the records of both sides and the entire history of the four years of the war is thus authentically preserved.

And it may be remarked here in pass ing that the greatest tribu e that future h s. torians will find to the glorious battles of the Confederate soldier and the genius of the Confererate generals, will be taken from these records, prepared by the Government that won in that strife; and thr will take from them the apotheosis of the Confederate soldier which they contain. As we are upon this theme, it is quite in order to remark upon the ugly scene which took place at Atlanta on Thursday last, at the meeting of the Blue and the Gray. We have never favored unions of this kind, and the unlucky contretemps which occurred there, shows the unwisdom of them. General Shaw had no right to say that we must not teach our children that their fathers were right. If he had these sentiments in his mind he should never have attended the reunion, and General Gordon was perfectly right to enter his most postive protest against the sentiment. Others may think of our course as they please, but the Confederate soldier knows that he was right, and in justice to himself and to his children, he is going to teach them that he was right, This will always be said at all meetings of Confederate soldiers, and it is of itself a sufficient reason why there should be no reunion of the Blue and the Gray. Let the Federal soldiers have their reunions and celebrate the memories of their distisguished men as much as they please, but they must concede to us the similar privilege, and when they come to an oldtime Confederate reunion, they may expect to hear things that will grate upon their feelings.

A REPLY.

In another column we print a letter referring to our editorial in last Sunday's paper called "Educational." Our correspondent asks the pointed question how we would suggest putting into operation the principle of centralization at the University of Virginia. "If," says our correspondent, "you cannot get the State to centralize and put the Virginia Military Institute, William and Mary and the University all together in one place, how can you expect the various denominations to give up their colleges for the benefit, say, of the University of Virginia?" It is true that we can give no answer to the question of how to get the State to centralize. for under the present system we believe that the Legislature is convinced that each of the separate State institutions to which ondent refers fills a place in the State life that could not be filled so well by ene large institution. So long as delature holds this opinion, and we ser no sign of their changing, the State will centinue to own and support a number not ask with propriety that members of rions who believe in the special of their own church, shall su to for a Made Institution in profe

Were such a request made it would probably meet with no response, and the State institutions would go without aid from the individual who might, and probably would, help a college of his own denomination. But, because we do not see how to per-

suade donors of rich gifts to take our views of the wisest course for laying out his money, it does not follow that such action will not be taken, and, indeed, from all appearances, this is the inevitable course that is followed in educational growth. The method works as follows: Some denominational college, for Harvard, Yale and Princeton all started as such, has the good fortune to get an able faculty, and some day finds itself with a few alumni whose public spirit makes them desire to help along their alma mater. These men found chairs, and make donations that attract more students. And the college grows in geometric ratio. Such has certainly been the case in the great Northern universities, where every effort has been made to accentuate and increase a love of the alma mater, and the desire to increase the power and efficiency of the college. We do not believe that with the growth of wealth in the South, the University of Virginia will find itself as much restricted in the matter of gifts and devises as it has been heretofore. Our correspondent must never forget the poverty of the men who have constituted almost the entire number of students in the University of Virginia, and who, since their departure, have been unable, rather than unwilling, to help along their alma mater Much has been left undone that could have been done. Much has been attributed to poverty that more properly belongs to selfishness and laziness, but from whatever cause the University may have suffered in the past, we believe that she is destined to be the great university of the South and in her will the aspirations of those who love education be centralized, not by the power of the State, but from the efforts

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The extraordinary outpouring of North Carolinians at Lumberton, which was exclusively reported in The Times of Friday morning, gives a strong light on the situation as it now exists in North Carolina between the races. The history of the South where negro voters exists in large number has amply justified the beliefs of the white voters that not only has the negro shown himself to be a weak and docile follower of the lower element in politics, but he has shown no less than the white man an insatiate craving for emolument and office. This is what negro domination means. This is what the South fears. It is not that they object to sharing the burdens and the responsibilitles of government with persons or people who show themselves filled with the American spirit and desirous of perpetuating American institutions, for the marvellous assimilation of races of foreign birth in our country has shown the capapeople and institutions in meeting new conditions.

But in the case of the negro the intelligent and earnest white citizens have in many Southern States found themselves at the mercy of the carpet-bagging, officeseeking pillagers, who, held together by the cohesive power of public plunder gathered from every tongue and tribe of political persuasion, have sought and succeeded in acquiring and controlling the vote of a large number of persons who have neither property to lose nor a long line of institutions received from their forefathers to be perpetuated and cherished, and who, by nature, blood, race tendency and natural qualities, are not in touch with the system of government that their votes can make or mar.

The question of race prejudice is one for which no man has ever yet given a satisfactory explanation. Its springs lie far off in the long forgotten beginnings of the human race. But its presence is none the less a fact that has to be dealt with and considered in every case in which two races of different colors are concerned.

Where such feelings of dislike and misapprehension exist between two races, no matter what the cause may be that produced them, the condition has to be rcgarded as a fixed point.

This is what confronts the people of North Carolina. They believe themselves to be in peril of robbery from the negro and his white allies under the form and guise of law and government. They feel that the great increuse in the wealth and prosperity of the State is due solely to the efforts of the white men, and that their continued welfare will depend upon the white men being able to run the State without the interference of the negro vote, which is not open to persuasion or restrained by the ownership of property, but is at the beck and call of such incendlary Populists as Marion Butler.

Throughout the State the white men of both parties feel the pressure of their inherited tendencies to free government. Men of both parties have laid aside their differences to join in removing the cause that prevents a man from voting as he individually prefers. The method chosen to carry out this end was an amendment to the Constitution, which will follow the Grandfather clause, which was originated

in Louisiana. Whether it will be sustained if it goes to the Supreme Court of the United States we do not know. But this is certain, the white men of North Carolina, from every political creed, are agreed to give every white man the right to vote as he thinks fit, with an equal voice and share in the government under the guidance of his own discretion, and without compulsion or coercion from fear of negro domination.

WATER.

HOT WEATHER AND CLEAR In another column we print an interesting article that has been prepared for The Times especially by a doctor whose knowledge of bacteriology especially fits him to discuss this question. The article shows that the James River water is very healthy, and only needs a little cleaning to furnish our city with as good, or better drinking water than that of any other city the same size in America. If Mr. Tanner can get an appropriation of \$350,000 for building sedimentation basins and arranging for basin in which some coagulant can be applied to the water when it is too muddy, to

even if not remembered by every citizen every day. Few men could have a finer opportunity, and we sincerely trust that the end of these efforts will not end in

A CRUSHING OUT OF LIBERTY.

The freest spoken paper in Finland, The New Press, has been finally suppressed by Russia, and the Finns are to-day without any means of making their wants or cause known to the rest of Europe. The New Press got an intimation of the intended action of the Russian government and thereupon printed an editorial setting forth the historical relations of Russia to Finland, and protesting against this extinguishing of free speech by the Russian government. The editorial sets out the fact that Alexander the First, of Russia, after the war with Nepoleon, acting in the capacity of hereditary Grand Duke of Finland, issued a proclamation on February 21st, 1816; in which he stated, first, that he had enjoyed with the highest satisfaction the unmistakable proofs of loyalty of his Finnish subjects, and says further "we are convinced that the Constitution and laws which correspond with the sentiment, manners and education of the Finnish peo ple for a long period of years, constitute the foundation of their good citizenship, peace and liberty, and could not without serious danger be abridged or altered." In view of this the Emperor guaranteed to the Finns a continuance of this Constitution, and the right of self-government "independent of all other power than that of the law, which we, as Ruler, practice our-The Czar protested that he had but one desire, and that was to show for all time to come his regard for his Finnish subjects, and to seal the assurance that they received regarding the perpetuat. ing of their special Constitution under the rules of ourselves and our successor, he added. "We further give the most powerful assurance that the members of this, our Finnish Senate, in the future, as well as heretofore, shall be selected only from native born or naturalized citizens."

In an editorial on this proclamation, which, as The New Press well knew, was its last public utterance of any sort, referring to the "noble-minded Emperor-Grand Duke's weighty words about the duty of the Senate to care for the management of the country," independent of all other power than law which we, as Ruler, ourselves practice," it says: "In and through these words, which, in all cases referred to, must be of conclusive weight, Alexander acknowledges that the power of the Monarch, and the parts thereof delegated to the Senate, are limited by law. In other words, he acknowledges that when one act or another is in contradiction to the requirements of the law, neither the Monarch nor the Senate, in the name of the Monarch, have the

right to perform such an act. "It is this understanding of justice that has hitherto prevailed, and which, by the help of God also, will prevail and be the guide in the future fate of our country. In the light of righteousness our people have always been living, and in this light they shall one day conquer as certainly as truth and righteousness shall prevail above all things."

Where can a more beautiful or touching appeal to truth and justice be found? It is no answer to say that the Finns are weak numerically, and have been overrun by the Russian power. They have grown up under a form of government that was essentially self-governing and free. They are brave, self-denying, liberty-loving, educated and filled with high resolves; they have as a nation and a people, carried the standard in Northern Europe for national civilization.

We do not believe that any statecraft or diplomacy can be founded in justice or destined to endure that finds it necessary to stamp out the aspirations and the liberties of such a people, and they have our deep sympathy in their affliction.

TRADE BALANCES.

Some years ago when a cry went up from timorous Englismen that the prosperity of England was doomed because they were obviously importing more than they were exporting, and that, therefore, the balance of trade must be against them, Mr. Bagehot, the celebrated statistician, made a short answer that could not fail to satisfy even the most fearful. His answer consisted in this: That there is no nead to discuss the question of whether the English people have money enough invested in foreign property, from which they receive dividends, to balance the loss that by the laws of trade they are making every year, in that they import more than they export, for their income tax is steadily producing more revenue. And if a man's or nation's income is yearly increasing, there is no use in protesting that he is growing poorer. Now, America is faced with a proposition that is also interesting, only ours is the reverse of the English proposition. The query with us is whether we are getting rich by our foreign trade, and if not, what is becoming of the big difference between our exports and our imports each year? This balance that is not accounted for amounts to some two or three hundred million dollars a year. Its non-payment is explained in many ways One, that we are paying dividends in large quantities to foreign holders of American securities, and that a large portion of this balance is used to liquidate the sales made in America, of securities held abroad. It has, however, been pointed out in the last year, Wall Street shows no great liquidation of foreign-held securities. A large part of this sum is probably accounted for by the carrying charges of Great Britain, and the money spent abroad by American travelers. It will, however, be interesting to see what the balance in our favor will be this year, and how its non-payment will be accounted for. The total foreign commerce of the United States during the fiscal year for 1900, says the New York Evening Sun, will exceed by 16 2-3 per cent, that of any preceding year, being \$330,000,000 greater than that of 1899, which, up to that time, had been our record-breaking year for foreign commerce. The imports for 1900 increased largely, but they were especially of the class known as articles in a crude condition, which enter into the various processes of domestic manufacture. This means that America is advancing rap idly in the manufacturing field, and is importing the crude articles, which she later exports as manufactured products. One hundred million dollars increase in manu-

factured exports alone over the record-

his clay in a way that will be enjoyed, terrifying vigor America is forcing her way into the field for the world's trade. The imports of articles not produced in America, to be used by manufacturers in producing finished products, has shown a steady increase since 1890. Then articles of this class were 33 per cent, of all the importation. To-day they are 46 per cent., and out of the \$\$49,000,000 of imports \$400,000,000 were destined for use in our manufactories and thereafter for exportation. The trad of this wonderful year has for the first time in the history of the country crossed the \$2,000,000,000 mark, and to sum it up in one sentence, as the Sun does, we may say the imports of the year increased \$152,000, 000, of which increase two-thirds was in manufacturing raw materials, and the exports increased \$167,000,000, of which in crease one-half was manufactured articles With such glorious prospects of trade increase no wonder the American manufacturer and working man feels comforted.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The New York Sun quotes Major A. E. J. Marshall, British officer, who is supposed to be one of the best authorities on

the subject, as follows: On paper the Chinese army is divided nto three lines—the regular army, reserves under arms, and the reserves be-tween sixteen and sixty years of age who are trained for only a few days each year. The regulars and reserves under arms form what may be termed the Imperial standing army, and are reckeoned at 60,000 cavalry and S3,000 infantry and artillery. Major A. E. J. Marshall, a British officer, who is perhaps one of the best authorities on the subject, recently prepared a memorandum containing the following details The fighting troops he classed as—Man-churian Field Force, 50,000; Manchurian Irregulars, 20,000; Fighting Braves, 125,000; and Chien-Chun, or disciplined troops, 40,-000. The Reserves under arms he de-scribed as-Pekin Field Force, 13,000; Banner Troops in Pekin, 75,000; Banner Troops in provinces, 95,000, and the Luh-Ying or Green Standard regiments, 506,000. The militia reserves could not be calculated, but each Viceroy has a certain number of more or less trained troops under his per-sonal control for local service. The armament of the infantry is for the most part the Mauser rifle, and the artillery has a large number and great variety of wea-pons, comprising ordinary breech-loaders, quick-firers and machine guns. The cay alry is the least effective portion of the

hinese army.
Russia is supposed to be able to move within a short space of time at least two hundred thousand troops to Manchuria. Of course, the Chinese army, while reckoned at 864,000 infantry and 60,000 cavalry is in all probability neither armed nor equipped as well as Major Marshall seems to think. If they are, then European manufacturers of arms will have paid a large price for the trade they got in

As to property qualifications for negro voters the New York Times says:

There may not be any more in the story from Virginia that the colored people of that State have acquired the ownership of one-twenty-sixth of the land than ap-pears on the face of it. It may be an entirely fortultous circumstance, but then again, it may not. The leaders of the colored race are by no means as short sighted as many imagine them to be, and they are perhaps wise enough to discern the growing solidarity of the sentiment against them in the South. They are quite capable of formulating a policy for their people and of foreseeing the need of providing against the day when the white law-makers will impose upon them a property qualification for the enjoyment of the franchise. The acquistion of the land in Virginia seems to bear out the belief that some such plan has long been in operation. If such is the case, the intro-duction of the property qualification will not disfranchise the negro, but it will go far toward placing the ballot in the hands of those who will have a direct and lively interest in good government and the pre-servation of law and order.

The New York Times takes the Sun to ask very good humoredly on the question of a third ticket. The Suns says:

Our neighbor, the New York Times, is riving good advice this year to Gold Demo rats, so called, who want to put up a third ticket. It calls them "assistant Bryan-ites." It tells them that the idea of a third ticket is "folly." It says squarely that their motive is desire for "personal mfort:" that is to say, they are impelled merely by that pride of personal opinion in the past which makes them reluctant to cast a vote for McKinley under inv circumstances, no matter how much ev abhor Bryan and his doctrines. * * * The position of the Times to-day in oposing the third ticket idea and advising Gold Democrats to vote directly for Mc-Kinley and Roosevelt is creditable both to its political sagacity and to its patriot sm. We congratulate our esteemed con temporary. We are reminded of the atti-tude of those honorable and prescient Democrats in 1896 who refused to follow the lead of the men who insisted on setting up third ticket for the sake of their onal comfort in that never-to-be-forgotter

To which the New York Times replies that the need for third ticket in 1896 was that some person might be brave enough to demand the gold standard. "The Demoratic party had declared for silver and he Republican party had truckled in a cowardly and cringing way to the silver paranoiacs with weak and cowardly words bout international bimetallism." The

Times goes on to say: The Indianapolis Democrats ran the gold standard flag to the masthead and nailed it there. They have never regretted it. It was time that some political party should onstruct a platform that squared with onest principle and natural economic law The people, misled by years of preaching about the double standard, had to be set right. Why, we remember that our esteemed neighbor, the Sun, no longer ago than March 1. 1885, expressed its unreserved acceptance of the extreme silver

view in these terms:
Such a continual fall in prices as we have had for ten years kills all enterprise and restricts trade to the limits of absolute necessity. A rise in prices such as would follow their measurement in silver would revive confidence and encourage Men would see a prospective profit in pur-chases where they now see only a loss; and they would buy freely where they now buy stingily. If active trade is at all, the way to create it is by adopting the silver standard and giving up all efforts

Bryan himself was never so radical, posi tive, emphatic and mistaken. Our good neighbor will understand how the prevalence of such opinions as we have quoted from its columns made men feel that there was need of a party giving outspoken support to the gold standard.

to maintain that of gold.

The Sun will probably come back in one of its choicest creations, but it would seem that its only hope, in view of its editorials in 1885, is to claim repentance and a better mind.

WITH THE VIRGINIA EDITORS. the disfranchisement of the negro voter meant the enfranchisement of the Southern white voter. It cannot be denied that since the close of the civil war the Southern white man has been in political bondage. He has not, he could not give expression at the polls to his reasoning on any of the great questions at issue in the State and nation. For him there The Star has niways contended that he disfranchisement of the negro in the State and nation. For him there was but one question. All others were brought to it as to a touchstone. The national questions are said to the said of the be otherwise used, he will have served breaking year of 1899 shows with what pational question, or the State question,

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must be acted upon solely as related to the nogro problem .- Portsmouth Star.

It is very probable that before the cam-paign ends the situation will have be-come so intense that not many Demoernis who opposed Bryan in 1896 will con their opposition .- Charlottesville

"So intense," by which we presume is meant that old-time bull-dozing tactics and the boycott will be employed. Well, that kind of thing has played out and will not scare any more. Less "intense" methods may win many Democratic goldbugs to Mr. Bryan, but the kind of "in-tensity" attempted to be practiced in 1896 will drive them further awny .- Newport News Morning Herald.

High above all; far above the stump righ above an; har above the sump speeches of partisans of either side; im-measurably above the decision of that or this politician, as to what side he will take, high overhadowing trusts, income tax, free coinage, government by injunction, and all minor issues, is the one supreme decis ion to be made by the people in this cam-paign. This year Americans are to de-cide whether the Republic as the fathers made it shall endure, or whether it shall made it shall endure, or whether it shall be replaced by an imperial form of government, whether it shall continue a government with opportunities for all or whether it shall be one with opportunities confined to classes only. It is this thought that makes every reflecting American anxious for his country in this political revolution.—Charlottesville Chronicle.

There was never a time when there was more needed a Democratic party in thorough organization, never before have the very bulwarks of our national liberties the very bulwarks of our national inferties been so badly shaken and threatened with utter demolition. Every anti-imperialist, every opponent of a reckless and profli-gate government, every, honest citizen having at heart his country's welfare should band together this year to defeat the political bondage threatening our country. We present to our readers to-day our ticket for the offices of President and Vice-President, Hon. Wm. J. and Hon. Adlal E. Stevenson, the standard bearers of the great Democratic party of this country. Our best wishes go out to them that they may in November over whelm the opposition in ignominious an inglorious defeat.-Eastern Shore Herald.

We venture the prediction that in less than a year Bryan will be despised and denounced by the Democrats as severely as they do Cleveland to-day. He will be blamed for his bossism in insisting on the specific declaration in favor of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and this will be charged as the cause of the certain defeat that awaits the party at the coming elec-

The cry of imperialism and militarism is no new shibboleth. It was raised when Grant was first a candidate and again during his second candidacy. said that if Grant ever got in the White House that the republic would be at an end and that the military power would be supreme. No one then and no one not really believes nor fears any such thing; but for lack of any governmental police or principle to appeal to the judgment and conscience of the people, this false cry is raised again to frighten the timid and deceive the ignorant. The only perialists in the country to-day are those who have stifled the free expression of public sentiment by election laws devised to disfranchise everybody who will bow the neck to the petty bosses who manipulate the election gulleotine. That's the imperialism that is subverting the republic .- Page Courier.

There is scarcely any corn on the Run, surrounding the village of Rileyville; some say there never has been and we are confident there never has been and we are confident there never will be-nature won't hear to it, you know, the town only being built to house rich, easy-going pe ple and pretty girls. The great cornflid on the creek, looking south from Rileyville, is that of our friend, husting Joe Huff-man, who has a bottom of near twentyfive acres of as fine corn as we have seen anywhere away from the banks of the old Shenandoah, and of course Joe doesn't think of competing with them river bottom boys.-Page Courier.

It is curious that Spain should have controlled the Philippines measureably peaceably with a force never greater than 20,000 men, while the United States has had 65,000 there for two years or so cannot spare ten thousand of them to go to China. General MacArthur even protests awainst withdrawing five thousand .-Winchester News-Item.

Had a Stroke of Paralysis. Ella Rose (colored) suffered a stroke of paralysis at No. 517 North Seventh Street at 9:30 o'clock last night. The ambulance was called and she was treated by Dr. Gills, after which she was taken to her home, No. S15 North First Street.

Cut With Glass. Emma Jones (colored) had a fall at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Main Streets last night, and was badly cut on the left hip by a lot of broken glass. She was treated by Dr. Gills and left,

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CRIME AND VICE AT CONEY ISLAND

The Conditions There Arouse Great Indignation-Street Piano and Organ-Grinder Must Go-Turmoil in China Affects Price of Tea

NEW YORK, July 21.—The recent alarm-

ing increase in infant mortality in Brook-lyn yesterday led to the appointment by Dr. Robert A. Black, Sanitary Superin-Dr. Robert A. Black, Sanitary Superintendent of the borough, of ten doctors as a special summer medical corps. The appointments were made by direction of Dr. John B. Cosby, who is at present in charge of the Central Board. There is no fund at present available for the payment of these physicians, but it is not expected there will be any difficulty in getting the money. The enumeration of the inhabitants of the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx for the Federal census shows that the population on June 1 was 2,10,000 persons in round numbers. It is not possible to give the exact figures, because the count give the exact figures, because the count has not been tabulated in Washington yet, and until it is there is no way of finding out just how many persons there are in the two boroughs. But the figures given here are very close to the total, which will soon be announced by the Census Bureau. The Department of Health estimates the application of the total of the total of the complete of the total of the t

The Department of Health estimates the population of the two boroughs at 2,182,611 on July 1. The Health Department estimate of the whole city is 3,655,594. What the Federal figures for the entire municipality will be cannot be told yet. It is likely that they are smaller than the Health Department's estimate in about the same proportion that the figures for Manhattan and The Bronx differ; or, in other words, that the population of the Manhattan and The Bronx differ; or, in other words, that the population of the entire city is about 3,500,000. The Health Department's estimates, based on tenement house statistic, are used for determining the death rate and in the compilation of vital statistics. tion of vital statistics.
FROHMAN ENGAGES CISSIF LOFTUS.

Daniel Frohman arrived on the Fuerst Bismarck yesterday from London, where he has been on his annual search for new dramatic material for next season. He has dramatic material for next season. He has two dozen or more plays from which to choose for his stock company at Daly's, and fully half the works are of native authorship. The most unexpected announcement he made when seen last evening was that he has engaged Cissie Loftus for his stock company. This comes as a surprise to every one, as no intimation of such a deal has been given by either Mr. Frohman or Miss Loftus, Another engagement for his prominent New York forces is Gertrude Henriques, a daughter of Madaline Henriques, who heid a prominent place in the who held a prominent place in riques, who held a prominent place in the old Wallack company, at the theatre that is now the Star. Alderman Byrne is convinced that the

Staerman Byrns is convinced that the street piano and organ grinder must go. He made a speech yesterday before the Aldermen's Committee on Streets and Highways, in which he gave voice to his convictions with great emotion. The comconvictions with great emotion. The committee had met to hear such persons as demittee had met to hear such persons as desired to express their views of an ordinance proposed by Mr. Byrne. No notice had been sent to the organ grinders and the street plano men, and nothing had been said about the hearing in Italian newspapers, and no friends of street music were present. Alderman Byrne wanted to see the resolution pushed through the committee in spite of the absence of the Italians, but Alderman Bridges, the chairman of the committee, rather resented the Italians, but Alderman Bridges, the chairman of the committee, rather resented the interference of Mr. Exyne in the business of the committee, and adjourned the hearing until notice should have been sent to the "musicians" that their livelihood was in danger.
CRIME AND VICE RAMPANT.

The present condition of affairs on Coney Island is arousing indignation, it is said on the part of the respectable people of the place. Crime and vice, they say, is al-lowed to flourish, and the place has become the resort of gamblers, disreputable women, pickpockets and all-around crooks. The resort, they say, is being run by certain members of the police force. The Police Commissioners will be asked to better matters.

Since the beginning of this season, it is declared, the island has been more lawless than ever before. Crimes of all sorts have been committed and the perpetrators in many instances have escaped arrest, or, if arrested, have escaped conviction. When robberles and other crimes have been committed and the perpetrators have eluded arrest the victims have been warned not to make public anything concerning the

The turmoil in China has already had its effect upon the tea market. On the early tidings of the serious troubles in China, three weeks ago, the total stock of tea in this country amounted to about 28,000,000 ounds. The first pickings of this year's crop, those made early in June, were on the ocean, but this amounted to only a very limited supply, the heaviest shipments from China being made in July, August, September, October and early November by which last time the crop for the year is all aboard ship and on its way to its desti-

Generous Offer.

Editor of The Times:
The generous act of the electric car lines in offering free rides to the little sick children, whose parents are unable to give them even this comfort, has suggested the idea that if the City Mission, to whom these tickets will be sent, will furnish a list of those who are entitled to these tickets, Lee Camp Auxillary will undertake engineer an "all-day" to Seven Pines or Forest Hill, if agreeable to the City Mission and Relief Association. Feeling assured that many of Richmond's generous will gladly give money or provisions to furnish a plain, healthy meal for that

MRS. N. V. RANDOLPH.

Mrs. I. W. White, President Lee Camp Auxiliary.

The Small College.

Editor of The Times: Sir,-In your Sunday's editorial, "Educa tional," you say "it would be much better for the Southern States if the principle of

day.

for the Southern States if the principle of centralization should be applied to our educational institutions." I have wondered how you would suggest putting the principle into operation. If you cannot get the State to centralize, and put the Virginia Military Institute, William and Mary and the University all together in one place. the University all together in one p how can you expect the various denomina how can you expect the various denomina-tions to give up their colleges for the bene-fit, say, of the University of Virginia? Naturally the university is the piace to centralize. But how did Harvard, Yale and Princeton get to be organizations? By smaller colleges shutting up their doors? Or by putting at their head men of emi-nent ability who made a great university put of a small college? (Harvard was once out of a small college? (Harvard was onc a small denominational college, and President Ellot made it a university in reality, as well as in name. I have often asked myself whether he could have done myself whether he could have done this work if Harvard had been a State institution. For, judging by the fate of the University of Virginia, friends of a State school do not feel called upon to help it by gifts. "It is praised and freezes." What have Virginians given to the University by gifts. "It is praised and freezes." Wha have Virginians given to the University to make it the great university of the South When we remember the social and financial standing of the alumni of the University, and then recall the small benefactions it has received from our people, we see a most glaring instance of our

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greatest fault as citizens, the lack of pub-

lie spirit.

However, something is to be said for the However, something is to be said to the small college. According to Mr. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, even Harvard seems ready to break up into small colleges, after the English fashion, each with its own teaching force. One of the tutors that it sails of all the its own teaching force. One of the tutors at Harvard told me that in spite of all the instructors they have there, he had as many as eighty in the lowest class in German. And an alumnus of Yale said to me that he was not under any of the distinguished professors in the institution till probably his last year. Many a parent would prefer having his son at a small Southern college or a Southern university (which is only a small college with medical and law classes attached) where at least the student gets the benefit of personal instruction of the professors.

B.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Separate Car Bill Works Well-Now, Separate Waiting Rooms.

Separate Waiting Rooms.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

ALEXANDRIA, VA., July 19.—The Congressional Convention for this district, like so many others in the State, was a foregone conclusion and only convened to go through the formalky of ratifying what the people had already done in selecting Hon. John F. Rixey as his own successor in the United States House of Representatives. Happily, in this district a nomination is equivalent to an election.

It is said that several were in Barkis' frame of mind, and trusted that the machine might generate sufficient strength to give them a boust, but that political creator does not work well in this district, and before the day of reckoning the atmosphere had become clarified by force of circumstances, and the present able and

circumstances, and the present efficient representative of the Eighth Dis-trict had no opposition.

The two busiest men in the political

The two busiest men in the pointent arena of this district are, perhaps. Senator John L. Jeffries, of Culpeper, who is an avowed candidate for Attorney-General, and Colonel George Shackleford, of Orange, who, desires to a ten into Sanator Landida. who desires to step into Senator Jeffries who desires to step into Senator Jennesshoes. It looks very much as if Colonel Shackleford's ambition will be satisfied. There is much doubt as to Senator Jefferies'. A year hence will witness, in my judgment, a political battle royal between judgment, a political battle royal between the people and the machine. It will be a question more of principle than of men. Every candidate for political honors must declare his position and line up according to the King under which he proposes to serve. Of course, the most important thing will be the Governorship, and other offices must give precedence to and be influenced by it. There is no doubt how this district by it. There is no date to the stands on this, and its vote may safely be counted on for our present able faithful and popular Attorney-General, who, by the way, seems to have a lead in the State at

The separate car bill, as far as it goes, is a success. Two things are needed, however, to make a good thing next General Assembly ought to see to it that they are done speedily. One is waiting-rooms at the stations. Many of those now in existence are unfit for men, and adies have to remain outdoors or else suffer worse discomforts. The other is an exten-sion of the law to through fast trains. Now, these trains are the worst to travel on, because they do not carry separate coaches, and at times travel on them is most disagreeable. Further South both of these things are fully met, and travel the n consequence, is a peaceful comfort. The ast Legislature took a mighty stride along this line in the right direction, and now let the next complete the work so well be-gun, and there will be many to "rise up and call it blessed."

DROUGTH IN WESTMORELAND Fing Raising Postponed on Account of

Congressman Jones' Absence.

(Special Dispatch to The Times HAGUE, VA., July 21.—The prolonged grought is becoming a matter of serious concern to the farmers here. Vegetablet are very much injured, also the while the corn, which has stood so far remarkably well, is beginning to suffer very markably well, is beginning to suffer very manageably early corn. The are very much injured, also the fruit acceptibly, especially early corn. wheat crop was the best for years, one farmer in the neighborhood threshing out nearly six thousand bushels and many others doing nearly or quite as he in proportion to acreage. The which on the start was better than for some years, has not kept up to what was

The Democrats were to have had a flagraising, but owing to the illness of his raising, but owing to the inness of in-wife. Hon. W. A. Jones, one of the princi-pal speakers expected, had to decine and it was not thought that the notice had been sufficiently circulated, so it was decided to postpone the event until the 31st of this month, when it is hoped that Mrs. Jones may have recovered sufficiently allow Mr. Jones to be present.

expected.

disapproving voice has been heard Not a disapproving votes has been heard among the Democrats here of the Kansas City combination. Bryan and Stevenson and while there are some who think that, as a matter of expediency, the 16 to provision might have been omitted in the platform, there are very few who do not feel an increased admiration and respect for Mr. Bryan for the conscientious con

in the matter.

The Masons, whose entertainment at Kinsale on the 4th brought them in con-siderably over \$100 net, started to work one or two weeks ago on their lodge and town hall in that village. Though quite a young one, the lodge seems to be in a very flourishing condition.

The neighborhood is full of visiting young people, both ladles and gentlemen, for whose benefit salls, picnics and dances follow each other in such rapid suc-cession that one can hardly take them all

in.

A reunion of the old Confederate vets is
to be held at Montross to-morrow. It is A reunion of the old Confederate vets is to be held at Montross to-morrow. It is hoped that the meeting together and the speeches of some of the old comrades may revive that interest in the camp might have been for the past few ye